

Also, memorial of West Side Dunbar Literary Society, favoring passage of the Hamill pension bill (H. R. 5139); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of Ruth Phelps and 20 other citizens of Atchison County, Mo., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BORCHERS: Petitions of Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday School of Cowden, First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Mattoon, and Baptist Young People's Union of Urbana, all in the State of Illinois, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the business men of the nineteenth Illinois congressional district, favoring the passage of House bill 5308, relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINLEY: Petitions of W. A. McAfee, Yorkville; C. S. Putnam, Clover; and W. B. Audrey, Fort Mill, all in the State of South Carolina, against tax on medicines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBB: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Connecticut, favoring passage of national prohibition bill; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, October 23, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we look to Thee for Thy blessing upon our land and country. Thou hast given to us freedom from war; Thou hast blessed us with plentiful harvests; Thou hast led us into the pursuit of arts of peace; Thou hast enabled us to weld together as one great heart the citizens of this land, gathered from every nation, standing in this great brotherhood under our common flag. We bless Thee for all these tokens of Thy love and expressions of Thy leadership. We pray that we may be true to all the high ideals of our national life. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Secretary read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the Journal will stand approved.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, before that announcement is made I desire to suggest that the Journal does not state correctly the proceedings of yesterday, especially with reference to the announcement of the signature of the tax bill by the President pro tempore. According to the Journal as read, after the bill was received it was presented to the President of the Senate and signed, and then it states that the point of no quorum was made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. The RECORD shows—and it is the actual fact—that immediately upon the announcement by the Clerk of the House of the bill signed by the Speaker the Senator from Georgia made the point of no quorum, and that the Chair made the statement which appears on page 16939 of the RECORD. After the message from the House, the RECORD reads:

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The matter will be attended to when the Chair signs the enrolled bill from the House of Representatives.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I do not think that the bill can be signed until the question of a quorum is settled.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair announces his signature to an enrolled bill, the title of which the Secretary will state.

Then the Secretary stated it, and the President pro tempore announced that the Senator from Georgia suggested the absence of a quorum. That extract from the RECORD is an actual statement of what occurred. The Journal should show it, and I shall object to the approval of the Journal unless it is corrected in that way.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is aware of something that has occurred and has simply overlooked certain other things that occurred. In the first place, the bill was in the possession of the presiding officer before the Senator from Georgia made any statement that was brought to the attention of the Chair.

It is text law in our proceedings that a Senator must be recognized before he can make a point of no quorum, and the Chair did not recognize the Senator from Georgia for that purpose pending the signing of the bill, and that was deliberately done. Merely upon an intention formed in a Senator's mind to make the point of no quorum does not depend the activity of every officer and every other Senator, particularly when it is made for filibustering purposes. The Chair takes notice of what is going on in the Senate, and administer in a spirit and with

a sense of justice the rules of the Senate, so as to promote business and not retard it. The rights of a Senator are not to be ignored, regardless of what his purpose is, but it is a matter of discretion, and the Chair must take notice of what is going on and administer the rules accordingly. The present occupant of the chair did that yesterday.

The Senator from Washington is mistaken if he assumes that the bill was not in the possession of the Chair for the purpose of being signed before the Senator from Georgia made any statement.

The first statement the Senator from Georgia made which came to the ears of the presiding officer was in the nature of an inquiry as to whether or not a quorum of the Senate was required before the bill could be signed, and that is wholly immaterial. The precedents of the Senate establish the fact that it is not necessary that a quorum should be present when a bill is signed. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Washington to what took place in the Senate on the 3d of March, 1839, which has stood as a rule of the Senate ever since. It will be found on page 406 of Gilfry's Precedents, and is as follows:

(Twenty-fifth Congress, third session.)

MARCH 3, 1839.

Joint resolution for distribution in part of the Madison papers being presented for signature of the President of the Senate (W. R. King, of Alabama), it being past midnight on 3d of March, 1839, and no quorum present, the President first ruled he could not sign the resolution when a quorum was not present, and so stated to the Senate. (See Congressional Globe, p. 232.)

On further consideration and consulting the rules the President pro tempore said he was of opinion that it did not require a quorum to be present to authorize the signing of a bill or joint resolution. It was not properly an act of legislation, but merely a signing to be done by the Chair to authenticate the act. Holding this opinion, the Chair signed the resolution. (See Congressional Globe, p. 233.)

So it is not at all necessary that there should be a quorum present.

Mr. JONES. The only point I was making was that I wanted the Journal to show the actual occurrence. As to what the effect of it may be hereafter I have nothing to say.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will be read in connection with what appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and there will be no difficulty in understanding what was done, particularly when taken in connection with what took place between the Senator from Georgia and the presiding officer.

The Chair will submit to the Senate any modification of the rules or any change of the Journal the Senator from Washington may care to suggest.

Mr. JONES. I simply want to interpose my objection to the approval of the Journal as read.

Mr. FLETCHER. I think it is perfectly clear that when the presiding officer is in the act of performing such a duty as the signing of a bill he need not discontinue that act and stop to recognize a Senator who is about to make a motion or for any other purpose.

Mr. JONES. As a matter of fact the Senator from Georgia, immediately upon the announcement by the Clerk of the House, addressed the Chair and suggested the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not hear that part of it.

Mr. JONES. Of course the Chair did not recognize him. I admit that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair did not hear that. The first remark made by the Senator from Georgia which came to the attention of the Chair was in the nature of an inquiry as to whether a quorum was required. The Chair made no reply to that.

Mr. JONES. The RECORD does not show that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is a proposition to amend the Journal, the question is, Shall the Journal be approved?

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JONES. In just a moment. I have entered my objection to the approval of the Journal, and therefore the question of its approval, I take it, will have to be submitted to the Senate for a vote as to whether it shall be approved or not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That can be done, of course.

Mr. McCUMBER. The question I wished to ask was whether the signature is anything more than a mere ministerial act, and if it is necessary under any rule that the act be even done in open Senate—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not aware that it is.

Mr. McCUMBER. Or that any number of the Senate shall be present. I understand it is simply something for the presiding officer to sign, and he can sign it in his own home or in his office, or anywhere else.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has read the rule as it was declared in 1839, and it has been adhered to ever since.

Mr. JONES. The point I am making is that the Journal does not show the actual occurrence. The Journal shows that there was no suggestion of the absence of a quorum until after the President pro tempore had signed the bill and handed it down to the Senate. The Record shows that before that was done the point of no quorum was suggested, and the Chair himself said in answer to that suggestion, recognizing, as a matter of fact, that the Senator from Georgia had raised the question, "The matter will be attended to when the Chair signs the enrolled bill from the House of Representatives."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is substantially the occurrence. The Chair had possession of the bill and was in the act of signing it at the time.

Mr. JONES. The Record clearly shows it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Of course the Senator must concrete his objection in some formal motion, so that the Senate can take jurisdiction of it. What does the Senator suggest?

Mr. JONES. I suggest that the Journal be changed to show that immediately after the message was received from the House the Senator from Georgia raised the point of no quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That involves a question of fact about which there is no dispute.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, this seems to be a tempest in a teapot. I suggest that the Chair submit the question to the Senate and dispose of it.

Mr. JONES. I supposed it would be submitted to the Senate. I did not suppose the Journal could be approved if an objection was made except by a vote of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator must make some motion. He can not stand here and protest all day.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bryan	Lea, Tenn.	Page	Smith, Md.
Clapp	Lee, Md.	Perkins	Smith, Mich.
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Poinexter	Smith, S. C.
Culberson	McCumber	Root	Stone
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Saulsbury	Swanson
Hitchcock	Myers	Shafroth	Thomas
James	Nelson	Sheppard	Thornton
Johnson	Norris	Shields	Walsh
Jones	O'Gorman	Slimmons	White
Kern	Overman	Smith, Ga.	Williams

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] on account of illness. I think he was formally excused by the action of the Senate some time ago.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the names of the absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. GORE and Mr. MARTIN of Virginia answered to their names when called.

Mr. THORNTON. I announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. RANDELL]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. STONE. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. REED]. This announcement will stand for the day.

Mr. PAGE. I desire to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. DILLINGHAM], and to say that he is paired with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I ask that this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. CAMDEN, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. SHIVELY entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-five Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senators present direct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. The question is on that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the order.

After a little delay,

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 200) authorizing the payment of October salaries to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of the present session, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had, on October 22, 1914, approved and signed the following joint resolution:

S. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution ceding to the State of California temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason (Cal.) Military Reservations.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KERN (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.). I move that the Senate adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What disposition will the Senator make of the report of the Sergeant at Arms when it comes in?

Mr. KERN. Has any report been made?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Sergeant at Arms was directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. KERN. Let him report to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was rejected.

LEGISLATION RELATIVE TO COTTON SITUATION.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas (Mr. WILLIAMS in the chair). Mr. President, there are very few things that can be done in the absence of a quorum; but one of the things that can be done, I think, is to submit certain remarks on the state of the Union.

The whole proceeding with which we are confronted to-day assumes to me the proportions of a farce. It is nominally for the purpose of compelling some sort of legislation for the relief of the cotton growers of the South. That proposition, so far as this Congress is concerned, became ancient history several days ago. The present sham battle that is going on has in it all the elements of a deliberate deception. There is not any prospect of this Congress doing anything with that question. The matter has been tried out to the satisfaction of those of us who were willing to risk our political futures in an attempt to help those people. We felt that if the Democratic Party could not respond to the demands of that section and those people at this time, there never would be created a condition that could lay upon the conscience and honor of that great party an obligation to them.

As a matter of tactics, a number of us agreed that, so far as we were concerned, we would make manifest to the Senate in a way that was not to be misunderstood the fact that we put relief to those people above everything else and were willing to burn our bridges behind us in our efforts to be of service to them. To be more specific, we deliberately determined to ride down, if the necessity of the case went to that point, the war-tax bill and defeat it absolutely. We put it on the ground that if the calamitous condition in the South was not properly understood and could be brought to the attention of others only by paralleling their condition with ours, we were willing to be instrumental in making that fact known in a way that nobody would misunderstand.

The House of Representatives, I may say, to the extent that I am permitted to comment upon it, tried out to the finality of repeated roll calls an attempt to do something short of what should have been done, but in a way of substantial relief. That was denied. Now, why make a grand-stand play about trying to do something when you know you can not do it? As the Senator from Mississippi said on yesterday, those people know exactly what is going on here, and why it is going on, and they have the capacity to distinguish between the bogus and the genuine.

When we permitted the war-tax bill to pass and could not rally enough of the representatives from the cotton-growing States to defeat it, if necessary, so far as this question was concerned, we abandoned all hope of definite and adequate relief. Having done that, under our system of government we had to go back to the people, or we had to submit to what the majority saw fit to do.

Now, there is not any reason why we should attempt to put a different face on the situation. We have made every effort that we can make. Senators here know what they want to do. We have appealed to them. We presented our case as earnestly as we knew how. Their general intelligence would direct them to a correct understanding of what is going on in that section of the country, because we can not assume that a body so intelligent as this one can be ignorant of what is transpiring here. It was thought, however, that actual conditions were not such as would justify the radical and advanced steps that we invited at their hands.

Now, a word about the radical and advanced steps. In the business world the things we proposed were of every-day occurrence. We say that we have an equipment down there that produces a billion dollars a year of raw material, which is distributed throughout the channels of trade and commerce all over the face of the civilized world, which makes happy 50,000,000 of people, directly and indirectly, which furnishes remunerative, self-respecting employment for them. By reason of a great international condition, so large as to be beyond the control of anybody or any individual or collection of individuals, it became governmental in its character. We appeared here not to ask for charity, because it has not reached that point, and never will. If every bale of cotton in the South were destroyed to-day, no condition of absolute want would exist, except in isolated cases, and they would be so few as to constitute no rule.

We felt that we might come to this great Government in the days of its prosperity and say that the difficulty with us is one of overproduction, relatively, or underconsumption, as the result of conditions that we did not create and can not control. We asked that that surplus which was intended for foreign consumption, or at least part of it, should be taken care of, with credit based on assets that we ourselves furnished. The form of payment was the most specific and self-operating—the force of taxation. If the 5,000,000 bales of cotton that we proposed to pledge as security for that virtual loan should not be adequate security, we made ample provision for paying any deficiency that might result, and that, too, before the Government was called on to pay a single dollar of it. It did not involve the outlay of a single dollar of money, but simply permitted us to use the machinery of this great Government to conserve that great national asset, to the end that the commerce of the world might preserve its equilibrium and that our people might, by using their own assets and their own property, save to themselves some part of the value that they had created. It was not very difficult to understand. It was not a very radical departure from the common sense that is applied in the present day to problems of a similar character but of smaller magnitude.

But it was thought well to adhere to the old conception, and to permit those people to work out their own salvation in a way that, whilst it oppressed them seriously, would leave the precedents somewhat untouched. We thought we were making a precedent that would be useful to this great country when it came to the hour when it had to conserve other elements of its great resources. The chief value of the incident was its value as a precedent. It showed the way out. It eliminated this question of charity and donations and contributions, and put the matter upon the solid basis of self-respect and of complete and ample repayment. We did not ask anybody for anything but what we were entitled to.

The Constitution says this Government is created for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. That is not an idle statement. That is not an impalpable and fanciful sort of description that never comes about in the course of human affairs. It is met with whenever the public interests—"the public" in that respect meaning any large community of people—find themselves without the machinery by which they can conserve their own resources, and, incidentally, bring relief through the agencies of their own credit that this Government may lend to them; not its money, but its machinery, by which they can create a capital that will take care of present necessities.

We provided for a tax to be put upon cotton. We had not the remotest desire to put any tax upon the wheat grown by my good friend from North Dakota, upon the applejack made in the good State of New Jersey, or upon the lead dug in the great State of Missouri, and about which our friend here spoke so feelingly the other day. We sought to lay no tax on anybody for anything, but we had a product amounting to a billion dollars a year in its raw condition at normal prices as security for a liability that never could have amounted to \$125,000,000. The property upon which the lien was sought to be fixed exceeded by ten to one any possible liability that could result. That proposition was turned down. An effort

was made to go outside of regularity and to say to this administration, "If you seek to interpose the force of your influence against the passage of that measure, then we have a right to assume that you are not sufficiently advised as to the demoralization that obtains in the southern section of this country. If the only way we can bring that to your notice is to refuse to pass the war-tax bill, and permit you to become familiar with that condition through the demoralization in the Treasury Department, we are willing to go to that length." At least I was; at least two others were, and in a nominal way several more.

Now, Mr. President, I think we have gone as far as the people who are interested in this great question expect us to go. The display that is being made at present does not commend itself to me. The die has been cast. We are at our rope's end. The thing to do is to get away from here, and go back home, and let those who did not cooperate with us find out whether or not they correctly represent the sentiment there, and permit those who did show a willingness to take that advanced stand to come in contact with the real sentiment there, and see whether or not they have made a mistake. Nothing is to be gained by this sham battle.

Why not just pass a resolution here, with what Senators are present, to adjourn sine die, or to adjourn until the first Monday in December? The Constitution says that neither House shall adjourn for a greater length of time than three days without the consent of the other. The other House has given its consent for the Senate to adjourn sine die, manifested in the most formal way, and communicated to us in the official way. We no longer need be uncertain about the attitude of the House with reference to adjournment, or its willingness to give its consent. Then a simple motion, adopted by such Senators as are present, to adjourn until the first Monday in December, will satisfy the wants of this occasion, and there are enough Senators here now to do that.

Mr. JAMES. We have already rejected that proposal, though, and laid it on the table.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That only touches one feature of the matter, and not the one to which I address myself. It is the consent of the House that we are talking about. We have no control over that. The resolution says on its face that we can adjourn sine die. That only created another condition where another official might interpose to adjourn the Houses when they disagreed about a proper time to adjourn.

Mr. SIMMONS. Let me make a suggestion to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina desires to interrupt the Senator from Arkansas. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Very cheerfully.

Mr. SIMMONS. I suggest to the Senator for his thought that the resolution which the House sent us was a resolution that the two Houses should adjourn at 6 o'clock yesterday—that they adjourn contemporaneously. Now, the proposition of the Senator is that the Senate shall adjourn while the House is not adjourned but remains in session.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That is only seemingly so. The vital thing is that the House gave its consent to the Senate to adjourn sine die. There were other things mixed with it; but we do not need to have any trouble over that, for the reason that the Constitution provides for the adjournment of the two Houses. The vital thing is that the consent of the other House has been given that the Senate shall adjourn, no matter what other things were included in the resolution.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Senate can adjourn sine die with less than a majority. It seems that the matter was somewhat agitated in the early history of the country. One presiding officer took one view and another another. The Constitution of the United States says that less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, but it does not say how much space must intervene between the first day and the last. The constitutional limitation is that the adjournment shall not be longer than three days without the consent of the other House.

Besides, as I have said, the circumstances of every case determine what is exactly proper to be done. We are at the end of the session. We have been here nearly two years. All the important legislation is out of the way. All the so-called administration bills are out of the way. All the appropriation bills are passed. In the sense that Congress can ever be through with its business, we are through. There is never an adjournment here when the calendar is not loaded with bills and the committees have not their pigeonholes filled with them. If to get through with legislation we had to dispose of every bill pending, we would never adjourn. My own notion is that the com-

mon sense of every situation determines what is entirely proper to be done on that occasion. That is the way intelligent people build up that volume of information that finally constitutes the rules by which they are governed. Everything that is going to happen does not happen at once, and everything that did happen did not happen some time ago. A new situation is constantly bringing about conditions calling for enough intelligence to deal with them.

I do not intend to protract my attendance on this session very much longer. I have come to a point where, not advising others what to do, I am going to take care of myself. My train leaves this evening at 6.15, but I think this vaudeville ought to stop, and I think this Congress ought to get away from here.

Mr. THORNTON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana desires to interrupt the Senator from Arkansas. Does he yield?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I am very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. THORNTON. I should like, for information, to get the views of the Senator from Arkansas on this kind of a proposition: Assuming, as we have a right to assume, that the House is both willing and anxious to adjourn as quickly as possible, as evidenced by its action of yesterday, why may we not pass a resolution to adjourn at 6 o'clock this evening, say, and submit it to the House and let them adopt it if they are willing? Unless some one raises the question of no quorum, would not that be a practical method, and is there any legal obstacle in the way?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Of course there will be no trouble about that if both Houses were in session with a majority and ready to proceed *secundum artem*. I suppose the resolution could originate in the Senate and be sent there, and, being concurred in, that would bring about a final adjournment. But that is not the situation we are dealing with. There is no quorum of the Senate present. I do not know what has happened in the House, and I am not compelled to take notice of what is transpiring there. I deal with the situation from this standpoint, and I would adjourn now until the first Monday of next December.

The suggestion has been made that it might involve an additional loss of mileage, and that the Senate has lost enough mileage on these emergency sessions. That is hardly necessary, because we have an existing appropriation for mileage that accrues on the first Monday in December, and it will take an act of Congress to take it away from us. The reason why we did not get the mileage for the special session was that no appropriation was made for mileage. But that is a selfish feature of it, interjected more by way of humor than as a serious comment upon existing conditions.

Of course I would defer, so far as any practice that may be adopted, to those more directly in charge of affairs on this side of the Chamber in cooperation with those Senators on the other side of the Chamber. Whatever they may see fit to do that will bring about a dissolution of this dead Congress will meet with my cooperation, within lines justified by right and which does not do violence to established and recognized principles based upon what is just and proper.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, it is well known that I was in thorough sympathy with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] in the effort to attach an amendment to the war-revenue bill which we believed was sound and wise and which would have taken care of the cotton situation. I regret as deeply as he does that the Senate did not agree with us. I joined the Senator from Arkansas in support of the motion to indefinitely postpone the war tax, and I regret that we were not able in that way to hold up the war tax with a view of attaching to it legislation of some kind that would fully meet the situation brought about by the European war, which cut off one-third of the market for the greatest American export product.

But, Mr. President, I regret that he thought that our effort yesterday to defer adjournment until we could hear from action by the House on several measures there pending was a mere vaudeville. It was not so intended by me. Of course, it was perfectly apparent that from half past 5 until 6 I was engaged in a filibuster, but I was perfectly justified. When the Senator, then in the chair, allowed me to present my views objecting to the adoption of the concurrent resolution of adjournment, I believed that there had been almost passed in the House several measures that will be very helpful, not as helpful as they ought to be, not comparable to the measure the Senator and I supported as an amendment to the tax act, but still very helpful in the cotton-growing States.

Let me call attention to these three measures. One of them nobody objects to. One of them the Senate has passed. One of them the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House has unanimously recommended. One of them only awaits a vote to become a law. What is it? It is the provision which allows each of the member banks in a reserve district to deposit their entire reserves with the reserve banks. This will give the regional reserve banks a much larger amount of basis for paper currency. It permits each member bank in a region to put all of its reserves with the regional reserve banks. My estimate is that in my home district the regional bank in that district will have an increased currency-issuing power of more than \$15,000,000 as a result of that act.

When I urged that we should not adopt the resolution which would bring about an immediate adjournment it was not intended as a vaudeville. If my style of action created that impression upon my friend from Arkansas, I was unfortunate. I want to see that measure to which I have just referred become a law. I believe it is of the utmost importance that it should become a law at once, and as long as there was a hope that it would become a law by the action of the House I wanted the Senate to stay here and wait. Nobody objects to it, so far as I understand, in the House. It almost passed this morning. A number of us interested ourselves in seeking to prevent the point of no quorum in the House of Representatives that this measure might come before the House and pass.

Mr. JAMES. If the Senator will permit me—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia consent to be interrupted by the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. JAMES. The House is 75 short of a quorum, and the minority leader, I understand, has declared that he will require a quorum to pass either one of the bills to which the Senator refers.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator from Georgia pardon an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. Since the statement of the Senator from Kentucky, I feel that it may not be inappropriate and out of order to state that while they have not secured their quorum, a few moments ago they were discussing upon the floor the question of to-morrow seeing if they could not agree upon a plan with reference to pending legislation.

Mr. JAMES. I do not know about that. I am merely quoting what a Member of the House told me 10 minutes ago; but the statement, of course, does not contradict anything the Senator from Minnesota has said.

Mr. CLAPP. No; not at all. I did not mean to contradict the statement of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. The hope for action this morning by the House was by unanimous consent, the point not being made of no quorum.

Now I come to the second measure. We passed a bill amending the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, so that banks, members of the national currency associations, might use their bills receivable up to 75 per cent of their capital and surplus instead of 30 per cent, as the original act provides, upon which to issue notes for circulation. This amendment was intended to broaden the opportunity of the banks in the smaller cities to obtain emergency currency. They had not the securities possessed by the banks in the great cities, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, upon which emergency currency was issued, but they had good commercial paper; and the bill was drawn with the approval of the Treasury Department and upon the recommendation, I understand, of the Reserve Board. We amended that bill here and sent it to the House with a second section that permitted the State banks also to have the privilege of joining the national currency associations and taking advantage of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. If we can not get anything out of that except the provision allowing the members of the national currency associations to use their bills receivable up to 75 per cent, I want it.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. The existing law is that they can take out currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act on commercial paper for only 30 per cent. We amended it here so as to allow them to take it out to the extent of 75 per cent, and the House committee amended it and made it 100 per cent.

There was another amendment in the bill, which related to the deposit of reserves, leaving it optional with the member

banks to deposit of their reserves in the regional banks. Then there was another amendment, that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] had tacked on the bill in the Senate, about allowing State banks to join the currency associations and take out currency. I understand, and I get my understanding from a printed copy of the bill, that the committee of the House have eliminated that provision. I think I am correct about that. They have amended the bill by striking out the section relating to State banks and they have amended it by increasing the 75 per cent limit to 100 per cent.

So if the bill comes over here from the House as the committee has reported it, it will simply amount to two things: First, giving them a right to issue currency to the extent of 100 per cent on commercial paper; second, allowing them to deposit in the regional banks all the reserves that they are now under the new currency law permitted to retain in their vaults. The bill we passed here provided that that could only be done with the consent of the Reserve Board. The House have amended it in that respect so that it is optional with the several member banks to deposit all their reserves in the regional bank. That is the condition. If the bill came over here now as the committee has reported it there, the amendment of the Senator from Georgia would be eliminated in reference to State banks, but the other changes that I have indicated would be in the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. May I ask the Senator from Minnesota a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes, Mr. President.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Does the Senator from Minnesota mean that this commercial paper must be taken at its face value?

Mr. NELSON. Oh, no; not at its face value.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. At par?

Mr. NELSON. No; not at par; but they can issue currency to the extent of 100 per cent, or 75 per cent of the capital and surplus.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. But, of course, there is a limitation under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act that applies to all kinds of paper taken out, or bonds, for instance, 90 per cent, and on commercial paper, I think, 75 per cent or 80 per cent.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Thirty per cent was the limit.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Thirty per cent was the limit under the Aldrich-Vreeland law.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply wanted to say that I join with the Senator from Georgia in his statement that the two amendments which he has described are of very, very great importance not only to the South but to the country at large. My understanding is that possibly by unanimous consent those two little amendments could have been passed this morning except for a motion to recommit one of them with instructions to add an amendment providing for the issue of bonds to be loaned to the banks in the cotton States. My understanding is that that brought on a demand for a quorum, and that the House can not develop a quorum to-day. But I am also advised that there is a strong probability that on to-morrow an agreement may be reached there by which no amendment will be offered to the amendments the Senator has just mentioned.

I am also advised that on to-morrow it is highly probable that an arrangement may be made by which a vote may be taken, without the call of a quorum, upon these two amendments to accomplish simply the purpose the Senator from Georgia has stated. The House, I understand, will be forced to adjourn to-day because they can not get a quorum. On to-morrow it is possible they may get through these two little amendments, and it is of such importance we ought to cooperate with the House to that end.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] have each presented lines of thought exactly in accord with what I was presenting.

Referring, first, to the statement by the Senator from Minnesota, I wish to say that I had undertaken to call attention to the fact that one of these bills passed by the Senate amended our banking and currency law so that the member banks might deposit all of their reserves in the Federal reserve banks of their respective districts, and that would be a most valuable addition to the power of the regional reserve banks of the districts to handle the responsibilities falling upon each.

The other measure, to which I called attention and to which the Senator from Minnesota again called attention, was the bill

providing that each bank, a member of a national currency association, might use its bills receivable for the purpose of security for emergency currency beyond 30 per cent, which is now the limitation in the existing law. I believe both Houses are ready to pass those measures.

When on yesterday morning I expressed my opposition to adjournment at 6 o'clock, or expressed my opposition to the Senate at that time agreeing to adjournment at 6 o'clock, I hoped that these bills might come over to us from the other House in time, perhaps, even for an amendment to one of those bills that would suspend the tax on notes by State banks for eight months. At any rate, so long as there is a chance to bring to us from the other House the substantial parts on which we agreed as to those two measures, I think we should stay here and obtain that much legislation, if we can not obtain more.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I want to state to the Senator that the time when the Federal reserve act is to take effect, or the banks are to be opened, I think, has been agreed upon as being the 20th day of November. I will state that at a conference of the directors of the Federal Reserve Board some of them expressed the opinion that they could not open the Federal reserve banks until the 1st day of January, particularly the bank in New York. This tentative fixing of the date of opening as the 20th day of November is supposed to hurry matters, but in the event they can not open by that time they probably will be given more time.

I want to call the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the fact that these bills, although they are important, are not so urgent in view of the fact that the banks are not to open, to be ready for business, until the 20th day of November. Consequently, as to whether a bank has a right to deposit all of its reserves in the Federal reserve bank will be of no importance until that time, which is very nearly the time when Congress will reconvene.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, if the Senator's view is correct that these banks are not to open until January, if that is the suggestion, then I think still more is Congress to blame for not having done something more while it was here. We had been first led to believe that this system would open on the 1st of November and subsequently on the 16th of November. Now, if there is another substantial postponement, the matter is more serious than I imagined it was. At the last conference we had with the members of the Federal Reserve Board we had a promise that on the 16th of November the banks would open.

I understand that if this bill, which allows all of the member banks to place their entire reserves in the Federal reserve bank in their district, is passed, it will substantially assist in opening the reserve banks at once.

Mr. President, I only wanted to say that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] is mistaken when he supposes we are not really seeking the passage of these measures. I hope that to-morrow, when the point of no quorum may not be made, that the other House may pass them.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia consent to be interrupted by the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Certainly.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I did not mean to intimate that the Senator from Georgia would not be very glad to pass these measures. I know he would be, as I know I would be. They are in a way helpful to the general situation, but not specifically so to the cotton situation. I would not have the impression go out from anything that I have stated that I did not think those bills would be of some help if they were passed. Compared, however, with the nature of the calamity, and compared with the wider and more helpful character of relief extended by the other bills, I do not think they are to be considered at all in themselves; but as a part of the general system, I think they are an important addition to the existing law.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that the amendment to the war-tax bill, which we supported, would have been far more useful than these bills, but as they are measures which will be helpful in a degree and do some good, I felt that we ought not to adjourn on yesterday until we tried to put them through.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia consent to being interrupted by the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I am through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I am informed that the situation in the other House is substantially this: The majority leader has just stated that he will make no attempt to require the attendance of absent Members of the House to-morrow, that one of the proponents of these measures, the Representative from Texas [Mr. HENRY], has announced that they shall not pass without a quorum. Putting these two statements together, it is, to my mind, very evident that nothing will be done to-morrow, either as to securing a quorum or as to any action, affirmative or otherwise, upon these bills.

To my mind, the situation is simply this: The House sent over here a concurrent resolution yesterday fixing the hour of adjournment at 6 o'clock for that day, which the Senate laid upon the table. As a consequence, the Houses can not agree, and as it is improbable that either House will secure a quorum I do not see how it is possible for them to agree. They can not act. They have no power. Without a quorum, they do not exist as a body.

Mr. JAMES. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS. I was simply going to suggest—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado consent to being interrupted by the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. THOMAS. In just a moment. I was going to suggest that the President under these circumstances has the power to adjourn Congress to such time as he may see fit, and I hope he will do so. He has never yet hesitated to do his duty, and I think that is his duty at present. Now I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. JAMES. Could we not do this: The Senate, as I understand, is in such a situation now that nothing is in order except a motion to adjourn—

Mr. THOMAS. I suppose that is true.

Mr. JAMES. If we adjourn until to-morrow, then the point of no quorum might not be raised, and we could take the House resolution from the table by unanimous consent and adjourn.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the Senate has been submitting to a policy of manana so long that I see no reason why we could not continue it for a short time longer.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. JONES. Will the Senator withhold that motion for just a moment?

Mr. KERN. I withhold the motion for a moment.

Mr. JONES. I simply desire to say that, so far as I am concerned, I shall not make any point of no quorum on to-morrow, even though the Journal may be approved in the shape in which it now is. I do not like the shape in which the Journal is; I think it ought to recite the actual facts as they occurred, but I myself shall not make the point to-morrow.

I was very much in hope that some relief might be furnished to the people of the South. I was very much in hope that, if the matter should go over until to-morrow, some agreement could be reached. I simply wish to add that this situation demonstrates absolutely the incapacity of our Democratic friends to run the Government. They do not seem to be able even to adjourn when they all want to adjourn.

Mr. KERN. I renew my motion.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana consent to be interrupted by the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. KERN. I yield for a moment, but all debate is out of order.

Mr. NELSON. I presume it is, Mr. President, but, with the leave of the Senate, I simply desire to make a brief statement.

I do not claim to be a spokesman for the cotton people of the South, but there was one measure passed by the Senate which we loaded down, in my opinion, with improper and uncalled-for amendments. I refer to the warehouse bill. I think the South is entitled to that legislation to provide for the establishment of Government bonded and insured warehouses for the storing of cotton. In the wheat country of the Northwest we are supplied with such bonded and insured warehouses, and the warehouse receipts are considered the very best kind of paper on which to borrow money. My own opinion is that it would afford great relief to the people of the South in the present emergency to have such a warehouse law passed, so as to give stability and security to their warehouse receipts and render it less difficult to borrow money on them. I should be very glad to see such a measure pass at this session of Congress; but I was sorry to see the Senate load that bill down with a lot of extraneous matters which I do not think were necessary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. KERN. I yield for a moment to the Senator from Texas, but I can not yield to anybody else. Debate is out of order.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I was one of the Senators who voted against adjournment yesterday afternoon and one of those who was in entire sympathy with the Senator from Georgia. I merely want to say that the lecture which has been delivered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] will have no effect on me and will not alter my course in the slightest. It makes no difference to me that my course of action does not commend itself to him. He made the statement that the policy being pursued by a few of us here did not meet with his approval.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The Senator from Texas has done many things that did not meet with the approval of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I understand that, and it will not deter me from doing them, either now or in the future.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I am sure the Senator's conduct would be vastly improved if it did.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I doubt that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not yield; I submit, Mr. President.

I want to denounce the insinuation by him or by anybody else that we are engaged in any grand-stand play or sham battle or in any insincere movement, as unjust and as unworthy of a Senator of the United States, a colleague of other Senators here.

I want to say further that, so far as I am concerned, I will never vote to adjourn this session of Congress as long as any hope of relief for the cotton growers of the South remains. That is all I have to say.

Mr. KERN. I renew my motion that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana moves—the debate hitherto has been going on by unanimous consent—

Mr. JAMES. And has been clearly out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not debatable. The Senator from Indiana moves that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow. The question is on that motion.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, October 24, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, October 23, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal and everliving God, source of our fondest hopes, inspire us by Thy holy presence to be patient in the perplexities of life, pure in the midst of temptations, that our "virtue may be the courage of faith, our cheerfulness the patience of hope, and our life the example of charity," that we may be worthy of Thy love and confidence. In His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman to withhold it for a moment.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is Senate bill 6398, to amend section 1 of an act approved May 30, 1908, entitled "An act to amend the national banking laws," which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported the bill by title.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MANN. That motion is pending.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is in doubt about that. It does not do any harm to put the motion again. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, some gentlemen desire to be recognized for some matters before taking the vote on the

motion to recommit, and I will yield at this time, but before doing so I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENRY. Will that interfere with the present status of the special order if we agree to these things by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. Not at all.

LABOR FOR FOLDING SPEECHES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

Mr. MANN. Oh, it can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. LLOYD. Very well. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 651 (H. Rept. 1201).

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper is authorized to employ additional labor for folding speeches, at the rate of not exceeding \$1 per thousand, and the sum of \$600 is authorized to be expended from the contingent fund for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

INDIA M. RICH.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 653 (H. Rept. 1202).

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to India M. Rich, widow of William H. Rich, late a messenger on the soldiers' roll of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months' salary of said William H. Rich, and funeral expenses not exceeding \$250, the same to be immediately available.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

POST-OFFICE MESSENGERS.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 640 (H. Rept. 1203).

Resolved, That nine messengers in the post office of the House now authorized to be employed during the session may continue to be employed during the period between the adjournment of the present session and the 1st of December, 1914, and be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

With the following amendment:

In line 3, after the word "session," add the following: "And the three session telephone operators authorized by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1914, and continued during the present session by House joint resolution 286, approved July 1, 1914."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object for a moment, as I caught the reading of the resolution it provided that they should be continued until the 1st of December. I suggest to the gentleman from Missouri that Congress meets on the 7th of December.

Mr. LLOYD. That is true. That should be the first Monday in December, and I ask unanimous consent that that change be made.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will change that to read the first Monday in December.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution of the following title:

S. J. Res. 200. Joint resolution authorizing the payment of October salaries to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the day of adjournment of the present session.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On October 17, 1914:

H. R. 11745. An act to provide for certificate of title to homestead entry by a female American citizen who has intermarried with an alien; and

H. R. 12198. An act for the relief of Benjamin A. Sanders.

On October 19, 1914:

H. R. 12161. An act to remove the charge of desertion against John Mitchell; and

H. J. Res. 241. Joint resolution for the appointment of five members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

On October 20, 1914:

H. J. Res. 362. Joint resolution to correct an error in the enrollment of certain Indians enumerated in Senate Document No. 478, Sixty-third Congress, second session, enacted into law in the Indian appropriation act approved August 1, 1914;

H. R. 12665. An act to increase the limit of cost of public building at La Junta, Colo.;

H. R. 13296. An act for the enlargement, etc., of the Wall Street front of the assay office in the city of New York; and

H. R. 14233. An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

On October 22, 1914:

H. J. Res. 271. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint delegates to attend the Ninth International Congress of the World's Purity Federation, to be held in the city of San Francisco, State of California, July 18 to 24, 1915;

H. J. Res. 331. Joint resolution relating to the awards and payments thereon in what are commonly known as the Plaza cases;

H. J. Res. 361. Joint resolution to correct certain errors in H. R. 12045, H. R. 12914, H. R. 13542, H. R. 14234, H. R. 14738, H. R. 15692, and H. R. 16294, and for other purposes;

H. R. 888. An act for the relief of H. C. Hodges, H. A. Powell, John Smith, and Joseph Ridley;

H. R. 1055. An act for the relief of T. S. Williams;

H. R. 1781. An act providing for the refund of certain duties incorrectly collected on wild-celery seed;

H. R. 4318. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause patent to issue to Erik J. Aanrud upon his homestead entry for the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 159 north, range 73 west, in the Devils Lake land district, N. Dak.;

H. R. 4405. An act for the relief of Frederick J. Ernst;

H. R. 4651. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain land to the trustees of the charity fund of Star in the East Lodge, of Old Town, Me.;

H. R. 5474. An act for the relief of Patrick McGee, alias Patrick Gallagher;

H. R. 7078. An act for the relief of Mary Macon Howard;

H. R. 8562. An act for the relief of Kinder & Nicol;

H. R. 10168. An act for the relief of Leon Greenbaum;

H. R. 10763. An act for the relief of Dr. L. W. Culbreath;

H. R. 11840. An act for the relief of R. G. Arrington;

H. R. 14377. An act to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes;

H. R. 16296. An act to provide for issuing patents for public lands claimed under the homestead laws by deserted wives;

H. R. 16346. An act to amend section 4131 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America as amended by the act of Congress approved May 28, 1896, relating to the renewal of licenses;

H. R. 17267. An act to authorize Frank H. Gardiner to construct a bridge across the waters of Pistakee Lake and Nipper-sink Lake at or near their point of intersection;

H. R. 17825. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.;

H. R. 18891. An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 188. Joint resolution ceding to the State of California temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason (Cal.) Military Reservations.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman withhold that for just a moment?

Mr. GLASS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House take up for present consideration the bill—

Mr. GLASS. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia demands the regular order. The regular order is the vote on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BULKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 66, nays 90, answered "present" 3, not voting 269, as follows:

YEAS—66.

Abercrombie	Eagle	Hughes, Ga.	Quin
Adamson	Edwards	Hull	Ragsdale
Aiken	Falconer	Jacoway	Rayburn
Aswell	Finley	Johnson, Ky.	Sims
Barkley	Flood, Va.	Keating	Sisson
Bell, Ga.	Floyd, Ark.	Kirkpatrick	Smith, Tex.
Blackman	Garrett, Tenn.	La Follette	Stephens, Tex.
Buchanan, Tex.	Garrett, Tex.	Lazaro	Stout
Burnett	Goeke	Lee, Ga.	Taylor, Ark.
Byrnes, S. C.	Goodwin, Ark.	Lever	Tribble
Byrns, Tenn.	Hamill	McKellar	Walker
Caraway	Hardwick	Moon	Watson
Carlin	Hardy	Morgan, La.	Wilson, Fla.
Collier	Hayden	Morgan, Okla.	Wingo
Crisp	Heflin	Murray	Young, Tex.
Dent	Henry	Oldfield	
Dupré	Howard	Park	

NAYS—90.

Alexander	Evans	Kinkaid, N. J.	Riordan
Ashbrook	Farr	Kitchin	Rouse
Barton	Fitzgerald	Korbly	Rubey
Boober	Gard	Linthicum	Rucker
Borchers	Gill	Lloyd	Shirley
Borland	Glass	McGillicuddy	Sherwood
Brumbaugh	Godwin, N. C.	Maguire, Nebr.	Simmott
Bulkley	Goulden	Mann	Small
Cantrill	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mapes	Smith, Idaho
Clancy	Hamlin	Miller	Smith, Md.
Claypool	Hayley	Montague	Stedman
Coady	Hay	Moore	Steenerson
Cooper	Helm	Morrison	Stone
Curry	Hensley	Nelson	Tavener
Davis	Hinds	Padgett	Taylor, Colo.
Dershem	Holland	Page, N. C.	Thomson, Ill.
Dickinson	Houston	Payne	Townsend
Difenderfer	Humphrey, Wash.	Post	Underwood
Dixon	Humphreys, Miss.	Pou	Webb
Donovan	Johnson, Utah	Prouty	White
Dunn	Kies, Pa.	Rainey	Woods
Eagan	Kindel	Raker	
Edmonds	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Reilly, Conn.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Bartlett	Rupley	Sparkman
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NOT VOTING—269.

Adair	Cramton	Griffin	McClellan
Ainey	Crosser	Gudger	McGuire, Okla.
Allen	Cullop	Guernsey	McKenzie
Anderson	Dale	Hamilton, Mich.	McLaughlin
Ansberry	Danforth	Hammond	MacDonald
Anthony	Davenport	Harris	Madden
Austin	Decker	Harrison	Mahan
Avis	Deitrick	Hart	Maher
Bailey	Dies	Haugen	Manahan
Baker	Dillon	Hayes	Marthin
Baltz	Donohoe	Helgesen	Merritt
Barchfeld	Dooling	Helvering	Metz
Barnhart	Doolittle	Hill	Mitchell
Bartholdt	Doremus	Hinebaugh	Mondell
Bathrick	Doughton	Hobson	Morin
Beakes	Driscoll	Howell	Moss, Ind.
Beall, Tex.	Drukker	Hoxworth	Moss, W. Va.
Bell, Cal.	Elder	Hughes, W. Va.	Mott
Bowdle	Esch	Hulings	Mulkey
Britten	Estopinal	Igoe	Murdock
Brockson	Fairchild	Johnson, S. C.	Neeley, Kans.
Brodbeck	Falson	Johnson, Wash.	Neely, W. Va.
Broussard	Fergusson	Jones	Nolan, J. I.
Brown, N. Y.	Ferris	Kahn	Norton
Brown, W. Va.	Fess	Keister	O'Brien
Browne, Wis.	Fields	Kelley, Mich.	Oglesby
Browning	FitzHenry	Kelly, Pa.	O'Hair
Bruckner	Fordney	Kennedy, Conn.	O'Leary
Bryan	Foster	Kennedy, Iowa	O'Shaunessy
Buchanan, Ill.	Fowler	Kennedy, R. I.	Paige, Mass.
Burgess	Francis	Kent	Palmer
Burke, Pa.	Frear	Kettner	Parker
Burke, S. Dak.	French	Key, Ohio	Patten, N. Y.
Burke, Wis.	Gallagher	Knowland, J. R.	Patton, Pa.
Butler	Gallivan	Konop	Peters
Calder	Gardner	Kreider	Peterson
Callaway	Garner	Lafferty	Phelan
Campbell	George	Langham	Platt
Candler, Miss.	Gerry	Langley	Plumley
Cantor	Gillett	Lee, Pa.	Porter
Carew	Gillmore	L'Engle	Powers
Carr	Gittins	Lenroot	Rauch
Carter	Goldfogle	Leshner	Reed
Cary	Good	Levy	Reilly, Wis.
Casey	Gordon	Lewis, Md.	Roberts, Mass.
Chandler, N. Y.	Gorman	Lewis, Pa.	Roberts, Nev.
Church	Graham, Ill.	Lieb	Rogers
Clark, Fla.	Graham, Pa.	Lindbergh	Rothermel
Cline	Gray	Lindquist	Russell
Connolly, Kans.	Green, Iowa	Loeb	Saba
Connolly, Iowa	Greene, Mass.	Loft	Saunders
Conry	Greene, Vt.	Logue	Scott
Copley	Gregg	Loneragan	Scully
Cox	Griest	McAndrews	Seldomridge

Sells	Stephens, Nebr.	Thacher	Watkins
Shackelford	Stevens, Minn.	Thomas	Weaver
Shreve	Stevens, N. H.	Thompson, Okla.	Whaley
Slayden	Stringer	Towner	Whitacre
Slemp	Summers	Treadway	Williams
Sloan	Sutherland	Tuttle	Willis
Smith, J. M. C.	Switzer	Underhill	Wilson, N. Y.
Smith, Minn.	Taggart	Vare	Winslow
Smith, N. Y.	Talbott, Md.	Vaughan	Witherspoon
Smith, Saml. W.	Talcott, N. Y.	Vollmer	Woodruff
Stafford	Taylor, Ala.	Volstead	Young, N. Dak.
Stanley	Taylor, N. Y.	Wallin	
Stephens, Cal.	Temple	Walsh	
Stephens, Miss.	Ten Eyck	Walters	

No quorum voting.

The SPEAKER. This roll call shows 159 Members present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I think it is evident we can not get a quorum to-day, and because of the number of Members who are absent I rose for the purpose of moving an adjournment.

Mr. HENSLEY. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Does the gentleman wish to ask me something?

Mr. HENSLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Alabama whether or not he hopes to be able to secure a quorum here between now and the general election?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, I think it is apparent that we can not get a quorum here before the general election.

Mr. HENSLEY. I would further ask the gentleman whether or not he is going to send out and insist upon Members who are back in their districts coming here, so as to constitute a quorum between now and the election?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course that is a proposition for the House to determine for itself. So far as I am personally concerned, or so far as I can speak as floor leader of the House, I would not send to bring gentlemen from their districts within these few days of the election. [Applause.] After the election that matter can be disposed of.

Mr. GLASS. May I ask the gentleman from Alabama why the resolution compelling attendance upon the sessions of the House under penalty of \$20.54 per day fine was rescinded after some of us had been fined under that resolution for going to our homes, as the President of the United States did, to vote at the general election? Why should it have been rescinded and Members of the House now be permitted to go back to their homes while we have vital legislation pending here?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Will the gentleman permit a suggestion there?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I have been here for 22 months consecutively, with the exception of two weeks granted me on account of sickness, and was fined for going home to vote at the general election. It seems to me somebody else ought to be fined and made to come back here. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Alabama yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I will state for the benefit of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] that they were mostly men from the South who were fined under those circumstances.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, no; I do not think so.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit this proposition to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and to the House: I believe that there are three bills pending here—two from the Committee on Banking and Currency and one from the Committee on Agriculture. One of the bills from the Currency Committee deals with the reserve act; the other, as I understand it, deals with the Vreeland-Aldrich Act. The bill from the Agricultural Committee is well known. I believe it is possible, if an agreement could be entered into here this morning that the House should pass the bill which deals with the Vreeland-Aldrich Act and substitute the warehouse bill in the position occupied in the rule by the bill dealing with the reserve act, and then make that bill the unfinished business when we come back here in December, an adjournment might be effected thereby.

Mr. HENRY. Let me understand the gentleman, now. Your proposition is to substitute the warehouse bill for the Senate bill 6505?

Mr. LEVER. No; the other one.

Mr. HENRY. Of course I could not agree to the other proposition, because that is the one this rider is proposed as an amendment to—Senate bill 6392. I have no objection in the world to your substituting your warehouse bill for Senate bill 6505, for I am very much opposed to that bill.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, that is an astonishing statement to me, because the gentleman from Texas assured me that if I would give him a vote on his propositions he would help me pass both of these bills.

Mr. HENRY. If they are amended.

Mr. GLASS. I would like to say further to my colleague from South Carolina that the usefulness of his warehouse bill would be very much impaired by the failure to pass Senate bill 6505. There is no use for warehouse certificates if there is no credit at the banks under which they can be utilized.

Mr. LEVER. I appreciate the bill would be affected by the failure of this bill to pass.

Mr. HENRY. Just a moment there. I want to reply to the gentleman from Virginia. I want to see his bills pass if they are properly amended, but, of course, in their present crude form I could not agree to them.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman made no such qualification as that. He said explicitly to me, time and time again, if we would give him a vote on his propositions he would help me to pass the bills.

Mr. HENRY. I did not say that; that is all there is to it.

Mr. GLASS. I am sure the gentleman did say it.

Mr. HENRY. You misunderstood me; that is all.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is apparent we can not make an agreement to-day, because there is not a quorum here. I hope the gentlemen will be able to come to an agreement by to-morrow, and I would cheerfully cooperate with all of them in doing so.

Mr. HENRY. I am ready for cooperation in order to get these bills through.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, we can not take a recess, and I am satisfied we can not get a quorum right now, but at the suggestion of the gentlemen who desire to get together we might have an understanding between each other that the Speaker can leave some one in the chair for an hour, if it is agreeable to the Speaker—

Mr. FITZGERALD. You can not do that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not think to-day is the day to do that.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will stay in the chair himself. [Applause.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Do I understand the gentleman from Texas insists on a quorum to-day?

Mr. HENRY. Yes; I think so.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then I move that the House adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama moves that the House adjourn.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I ask for a division, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, a division.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 81, yeas 43.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks for the yeas and nays. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Thirty-two gentlemen have risen.

Mr. CRISP. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. How many gentlemen rose?

The SPEAKER. Thirty-two. Those opposed will rise. [After counting.] Sixty-six have risen in the negative. Thirty-two is a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered. The Clerk will call the roll, and those in favor of adjourning will answer "aye" and those opposed will answer "no."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 58, yeas 91, answered "present" 1, not voting 278, as follows:

YEAS—58.

Ashbrook	Evans	Kiess, Pa.	Ragsdale
Barkley	Ferguson	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Riordan
Barton	Fitzgerald	Kirkpatrick	Rouse
Borchers	Flood, Va.	La Follette	Sherley
Brumbaugh	Garrett, Tenn.	Lathicum	Steenerson
Coady	Gill	Lloyd	Tavener
Cooper	Goulden	Mann	Treadway
Curry	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mages	Underwood
Davis	Hay	Miller	Watson
Dent	Helm	Moon	White
Dershem	Hinds	Moore	Wilson, Fla.
Diffenderfer	Holland	Morgan, Okla.	Woods
Dixon	Hull	Morrison	Young, Tex.
Dunn	Humphreys, Miss.	Nelson	
Edmonds	Johnson, Utah	Payne	

NAYS—91.

Abercrombie	Aswell	Borland	Byrnes, S. C.
Adamson	Bell, Ga.	Buchanan, Tex.	Byrns, Tenn.
Aiken	Blackmon	Bulkeley	Caraway
Alexander	Booher	Burnett	Carlin

Collier	Hawley	McGillcuddy	Sims
Crisp	Hayden	McKellar	Sinnott
Dickinson	Heflin	Maguire, Nebr.	Sisson
Donovan	Henry	Montague	Small
Eagan	Hensley	Morgan, La.	Smith, Idaho
Eagle	Houston	Murray	Smith, Md.
Edwards	Howard	Oldfield	Smith, Tex.
Falconer	Hughes, Ga.	Padgett	Stecman
Farr	Humphrey, Wash.	Page, N. C.	Stephens, Tex.
Finley	Jacoway	Park	Stone
Floyd, Ark.	Johnson, Ky.	Pou	Stout
Gard	Johnson, S. C.	Quin	Taylor, Ark.
Garrett, Tex.	Keating	Rainey	Taylor, Colo.
Glass	Kindel	Raker	Thomson, Ill.
Godwin, N. C.	Kinthead, N. J.	Rayburn	Tribble
Goeke	Kitchin	Reilly, Conn.	Walker
Goodwin, Ark.	Korbly	Rubey	Webb
Hamlin	Lazaro	Rucker	Wingo
Hardy	Lever	Rupley	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Bartlett

NOT VOTING—278.

Adair	Doremus	Kennedy, Iowa	Rauch
Alney	Doughton	Kennedy, R. I.	Reed
Allen	Driscoll	Kent	Reilly, Wis.
Anderson	Drukker	Kettner	Roberts, Mass.
Ansberry	Dupré	Key, Ohio	Roberts, Nev.
Anthony	Elder	Knowland, J. R.	Rogers
Austin	Esch	Konop	Rothermel
Avis	Estopinal	Kreider	Russell
Bailey	Fairchild	Lafferty	Sabath
Baker	Falson	Langham	Saunders
Baltz	Ferris	Langley	Scott
Barchfeld	Fess	Lee, Ga.	Scully
Barnhart	Fields	Lee, Pa.	Seldomridge
Bartholdt	FitzHenry	L'Engle	Sells
Bathrick	Fordney	Lenroot	Shackleford
Beakes	Foster	Leshner	Sherwood
Beall, Tex.	Fowler	Levy	Shreve
Bell, Cal.	Francis	Lewis, Md.	Slayden
Bowdle	Frear	Lewis, Pa.	Slomp
Britten	French	Lieb	Sloan
Brocksom	Gallagher	Lindbergh	Smith, J. M. C.
Brodbeck	Gallivan	Lindquist	Smith, Minn.
Broussard	Gardner	Lobeck	Smith, N. Y.
Brown, N. Y.	Garner	Loft	Smith, Saml. W.
Brown, W. Va.	George	Logue	Sparkman
Browne, Wis.	Gerry	Loneragan	Stafford
Browning	Gillett	McAndrews	Stanley
Bruckner	Gillmore	McClellan	Stephens, Cal.
Bryan	Gittins	McGuire, Okla.	Stephens, Miss.
Buchanan, Ill.	Goldfogle	McKenzie	Stephens, Nebr.
Burgess	Good	McLaughlin	Stevens, Minn.
Burke, Pa.	Gordon	MacDonald	Stevens, N. H.
Burke, S. Dak.	Gorman	Madden	Stringer
Burke, Wis.	Graham, Ill.	Mahan	Summers
Butler	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Sutherland
Calder	Gray	Mahan	Switzer
Callaway	Green, Iowa	Martin	Taggart
Campbell	Greene, Mass.	Merritt	Talbot, Md.
Candler, Miss.	Greene, Vt.	Metz	Talcott, N. Y.
Cantor	Gregg	Mitchell	Taylor, Ala.
Cantrill	Griest	Mondell	Taylor, N. Y.
Carew	Griffin	Morin	Temple
Carr	Gudger	Moss, Ind.	Ten Eyck
Cary	Guernsey	Moss, W. Va.	Thacher
Casey	Hamill	Mott	Thomas
Casey	Hamilton, Mich.	Mulkey	Thompson, Okla.
Chandler, N. Y.	Hammond	Murdock	Towner
Church	Hardwick	Neeley, Kans.	Townsend
Clancy	Harris	Neely, W. Va.	Tuttle
Clark, Fla.	Harrison	Nolan, J. I.	Underhill
Claypool	Hart	Norton	Vare
Cline	Haugen	O'Brien	Vaughan
Connolly, Kans.	Hayes	Oglesby	Vollmer
Connolly, Iowa	Helgesen	O'Hair	Volstead
Conry	Helvering	O'Leary	Wallin
Copley	Hill	O'Shaunessy	Walsh
Cox	Hinebaugh	Paige, Mass.	Walters
Cramton	Hobson	Palmer	Watkins
Crosser	Howell	Parker	Weaver
Cullop	Hoxworth	Patten, N. Y.	Whaley
Dale	Hughes, W. Va.	Patton, Pa.	Whitacre
Danforth	Hulings	Peters	Williams
Davenport	Igoe	Peterson	Willis
Decker	Johnson, Wash.	Phelan	Wilson, N. Y.
Detrick	Jones	Platt	Winslow
Dies	Kahn	Plumley	Witherspoon
Dillon	Keister	Porter	Woodruff
Donohoe	Kelley, Mich.	Post	Young, N. Dak.
Dooling	Kelly, Pa.	Powers	
Doolittle	Kennedy, Conn.	Prouty	

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. GORMAN with Mr. FRENCH.

Mr. GARNER with Mr. FORDNEY.

Mr. MANAHAN with Mr. GREGG.

Mr. ANSBERRY with Mr. FESS.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. SLOAN.

Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. LEE of Pennsylvania with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada (except on war-tax bill or conference report).

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. CHURCH with Mr. COPLEY.
 Mr. FOSTER with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.
 Mr. PALMER with Mr. MARTIN.
 Mr. BROWN of New York with Mr. MERRITT.
 Mr. WATKINS with Mr. SLEMP.
 Mr. STEVENS of New Hampshire with Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts.

Mr. REILLY of Wisconsin with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.

For the session:

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. HAMMOND with Mr. BURKE of South Dakota.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. TREADWAY.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The House declines to adjourn.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, have any gentlemen come in who are not yet recorded on the roll call that was in progress?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know. Is there any gentleman who has not been recorded? If so, let him come forward and be recorded.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLIN] moves that the House adjourn. Those in favor of the motion and desire to second it will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Eighteen gentlemen have risen to second the motion to adjourn, and the Chair will count how many more there are here.

Mr. GLASS rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Virginia rise?

Mr. GLASS. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GLASS. I would like to inquire, Mr. Speaker, what will be the status of the pending legislation when Congress shall reconvene in December in the event that we should reach a unanimous conclusion to adjourn this session?

Mr. RAGSDALE. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. A motion to adjourn is before the House, and the Chair started to count.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman made a parliamentary inquiry, and the Chair will answer it. The legislative status would be this: After the Chaplain prays and the roll is called and a quorum is ascertained and the usual little motions are made about informing the President, and so forth and so on, the Chair thinks that this bill that we are operating on now would be the regular order.

Mr. MANN. A demand for the regular order would put us under the operation of the rule that we are operating under now.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, the previous question having been already ordered, it would then be considered as having been ordered?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The first thing that would be done would be to vote on the motion to recommit, and then on the bill itself, and then immediately we would vote on that other bill, whatever the number of it is.

Mr. MANN. We would be operating under the rule, as we are now.

The SPEAKER. We would be operating under this rule.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has stated privately that the Senate has adjourned.

Mr. MANN. Yes. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] has just returned from the Senate, and he makes that statement.

Mr. GARRETT of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the Chair put the motion to adjourn after it has been seconded.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that a good many Members have come in since the Chair made the first request. I suggest that he count those.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Chair was counting those who seconded the motion.

The SPEAKER. Yes. It is a very peculiar rule. The Chair forgets it sometimes. The Chair forgot it twice this week, and everybody else seems to forget it. The rule provides under circumstances like this that whenever a gentleman moves to adjourn, the Chair shall count the House and then count those who second the motion to adjourn, and if the majority votes to second the motion to adjourn, then the Chair puts the motion to adjourn. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-eight gentlemen are present. Those in favor of seconding the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLIN] to adjourn will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.]

Fifty-two gentlemen second the motion. Fifty-eight are present, and 52 rise to second the motion. The motion is seconded, and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia to adjourn. Those in favor of the motion will vote "aye," those opposed will vote "no."

The question was taken, and the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, October 24, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. ASWELL (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 19411) to incorporate the United States Platinum Corporation and to aid in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of New York: A bill (H. R. 19412) granting an increase of pension to Leonard T. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DONOVAN: A bill (H. R. 19413) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Commerford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 19414) granting a pension to Edward T. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19415) granting an increase of pension to George A. Coyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. GILMORE: Petition of sundry citizens of Milton, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, favoring civil-service retirement; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., relative to limiting the war tax on insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of Mr. G. Lohr, of Gouverneur, N. Y., urging favorable consideration of House bill 7826; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petitions of sundry citizens of Blue, Scullin, Holdenville, Red Oak, Wister, Monroe, Vanoss, and Leflore, all in the State of Oklahoma, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REED: Petition of Delegate J. W. Paquet, of Local Union No. 151, of Manchester, N. H., of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, in support of House bill 7826; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: Petition of the Citizens' Associations of Lanham, North Lanham, and Hynesboro, all in the State of Maryland, favoring the seamen's bill (S. 136); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, October 24, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our lives are in Thy hands. We pray that we may be given that grace which will seek to know and to do Thy will, knowing that all the welfare of life is contained within the scope of Thy purpose. Conformity to Thy will insures the beauty and strength and glory of life. Save us from that pride of spirit which would subvert God's holy will in us; save us from the surrender of the higher to the lower nature that would turn aside the great purpose of God; save us from that prodigality in the use of the blessings which Thou hast brought to us that would enervate and degrade the life of the people, but in conformity to God's will may we do our work as a nation and receive God's continual blessing. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.